THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] THURSDAY, 9 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9447.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *James Williams Esquire*, a British subject, lately in the Civil Service of the Hon'ble the United Company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to SPENCER COMPTON Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of November, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Bye Sonabye*, the widow of *Nowrojee Cowasjee*, late of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Bye Dinbye*, and *Bye Ruttonbyee*, her only daughters and Executrixes named in and appointed by the abovementioned Will, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of November, 1837.

MORGAN & ARMITAGE,
Petitioners' Proctors.

મરનાર•બાઇ•શ્રુનાંબાઇ•તે•પારશી•મ
રનાર•નવરોજજી•ફાવરજી•શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં
રેહેવાશીની•વીઢવાનાં•છેલાં•વીલ•અથવા•
વશીએતનામાંનો•અખતી આર•લેવા•શાટુ•
શ્રી•મુમબઇ•ની•જુદીકોર્ટની•શ્રુપરીમ•કો
રટમો•બાઇ•દીનબાઇ•તથા•બાઇ•રટનબા
ઇ•તે•એ•મરનાર•બાઇ•ની•એખલી•છોકરી
ઓ•તથા•એજ•વીલમો•નામ•લખી•વકીલા
ટણો•ઠેરવીછે•તેને•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•હુમુને
મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જેકોઇ•હેનાં
બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•જાહેર•થાએ—
તા• ૭ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀
મારફીન•તથા•આરમીટેજ
અરજ•કરનારીઓનાવકીલ.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last will and Testament of *Narrayeen Sunker Nayk* late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to *Narrayeen Gunput Senoy*, alias *Narryeen Gunoba Senoy* and *Pandoorung Gunput Dulvie*, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated, this 7th day of November, 1837.

HENRY COLLINS,
Petitioners Proctor.

मुबैईतील सुप्रोम कोर्ट जुडीकेटर येथें आर्जी केली आहे कीं कैलास वासी नारायेण शंकर नाईक मुंबैई कैर होदु याचे सेवटचे मृत्यू पत्राचा आखतीयार कोर्टतातुन नारायेण ग णपत सेणवी याचे उपनाम नारायेण गंबा सेनवी व पाडुरंग गणपत द ळवी यास ध्यावा त्यास ज्याचा त्यां त समंध असेल त्या सर्वासि ने वर्तमा न या पत्रा वरून कळवीले आहे ता. ७ वी नवेंबरं सन्न १८३७.

हेंनरी कालोन्स.
अर्जदाराचा वकील.

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day Thursday 9th Nov. at ½ past 3 P. M. Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will sell by auction on the premises by order of the common Assignee, a house and ground situated in Chetwaddy belonging to the Estate of *Pillajee Ballajee*, an insolvent.

On the same day at 4 P. M. they will also sell by order of the Common Assignee, the right title and interest of a house and ground situated in Boleshwur Assessed No. 1 belonging to the Estate of *Dhoolabdass Meetalall*, an insolvent.—also on account of the above, one cupboard 2 small chests and 1 chest of drawers.

TERMS CASH.—Nesbit Lane, 9th Nov. 1837.

FOR SALE—No. XXVII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper;—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 9th November 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 9th November, 1837.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT BOMBAY.
In the matter of the Petition of John Saunders.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, who hath hitherto neglected to prove their claims, that the Common Assignee intends to apply to the Court, on Monday, the 20th day of November, instant, for permission to make a final dividend of the reserved dividends of such Creditors, and of the Balance realized in the above matter, amongst all the Creditors who have already proved their claims and those who may do so before such dividend shall be made.

SPENCER COMPTON,—*Common Assignee.*
Bombay, Common Assignee's Office,
1st November 1837.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT BOMBAY.
In the Matter of the Petition of Stephen Watson Hull Henshaw.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, who have hitherto neglected to prove their claims, that the Common Assignee intends to apply to the Court on Monday, the 20th day of November, instant, for permission to make a final dividend of the reserved dividends of such Creditors, and of the Balance realized in the above matter, amongst all the Creditors who have already proved their claims, and those who may do so before such dividend shall be made.

SPENCER COMPTON,—*Common Assignee.*
Bombay, Common Assignee's Office,
1st November 1837.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the President of the Canteen Committee, 6th Royal (1st.) W, Regiment, until the 25th instant, for the supply of Articles for the use of the Canteen for 12 Months, commencing 1st January 1838.

Brandy per Company's Commissariat Gallon	per	Rupee.	
Rum	do.	do.	do.
Gin	do.	do.	do.
Good Cape Wine per Pipe of		do.	do.

Beer per dozen, to be of good sound quality, and well up in Bottle;—The Tenders to be accompanied by Samples of not less than (2) two Bottles of each, one of which to be Sealed in presence of the Contractor or his Agent for reference if necessary. The Contractor is required to deposit Rupees 1000 for the fulfilment of the agreement.—The articles to be delivered at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, free (at Poonah) of all additional expense whatever, and all Supplies condemned by a Committee of Three (3) Officers to be at the risk of and replaced by the Contractor.

J. LUMLEY,—*Captain.*
6th. R W. Regt. Prest. C. Committee.

TENDERS will be received (for Supplies) for the use of *Her Majesty's* 6th Royal (1st) W. Regiment, by the Acting Quarter Master, until the 25th instant. Tea ⅓ Black and ⅔ Green, Coffee and Sugar at ₰ lb.

The Tenders to be accompanied by Samples and; a deposit of Rupees 1000 will be required.

Cow Beef No. of lbs. ₰ rupee.

Bread No. of Loaves of one lb. each per Rupee.

Good dry Firewood, No. of lbs. per Rupee.

A deposit of 800 Rupees each from the Butcher and Baker and Rupees 200 from the Wood Contractor to be lodged in the hands of the Acting Quarter Master which sum will be forfeited should the terms of the Contract not be duly fulfilled.

The Contracts to commence from the 1st January 1838 (or from the day of the Regiments arrival in Poonah) until the 31st December 1838 should the Regiment remain so long.

The articles to be delivered at Head Quarters of the Regiment free (at Poonah) of all additional expense whatever and all Supplies condemned by a Committee of (3) Three Officers to be at the risk of and replaced by the Contractor.

J. GREY WILSON,—*Lieut.*
Act. Qr. Master 6th Royal Regt.
Colabah, 4th November, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 13th instant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a pleasure Boat with all her Stores, as she lies at the Appollo Pier, the property of *James Williams, Esq.*, deceased, late Resident at Baroda. A list of her stores may be seen at their Rooms.—Bombay, 8th November, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 20th instant, and following day at the Albion Hotel, sundry articles of Household furniture the property of the late *Mrs. Hart*; deceased, consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboards, large and small Bedsteads, two handsome Billiard Tables, with Cues &c. a Pianoforte by *John Saife and Co.* Hanging Lamps, Double and single Wallshades, Pictures, Mats, Cooking Utensils a quantity of Wines Beer, Brandy, &c. &c. and a variety of other articles.

At 12 o'clock, a Barouche, a Shigrampoe, a Horse, Carriage and Buggy Harness, saddles &c.—Bombay, 9th November, 1837.

THE CONSERVATIVE.

THIS NEWSPAPER is circulated Post Free Every Tuesday and Friday to every part of the British Territories in India at a Subscription paid in advance of Rupee 48 by the Year or for any fractional part of the Year at the same rate. This will also cover the Postage of Extraordinaries.—To those who prefer paying their own Postage, the Subscription will be, as heretofore, 10 Rupees per Quarter, or if paid in advance 35 Rupees per Annum.

Letters or Orders to be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT of "*The Conservative*," Madras,

Madras, 17th October, 1837.

SIXTY FIRST MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

A Few Tickets and shares in the above Lottery, warranted undrawn in the first day's Drawing, are for sale at *Byramjee Nusservanjee Dantra's* at the Office of *Messrs. Dirom, Carter, and Co.*

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

Half Tickets,	at Rupees....	55	0 each
Quarter Do.	at "....	27	2 "
One eight Do.	at "....	14	0 "

TERMS CASH—Bombay, 9th November, 1837.

THE FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1838.

1	Prize	of....	at	Rs.	100,000
1	Do.	of.....	at	"	50,000
2	Do.	of.. 20,000..	at	"	40,000
2	Do.	of.. 10,000..	at	"	20,000
5	Do.	of.. 5,000..	at	"	25,000
18	Do.	of.. 1,000..	at	"	18,000
24	Do.	of.. 500..	at	"	12,000
100	Do.	of.. 200..	at	"	20,000
500	Do.	of.. 110..	at	"	55,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale at *Frommurze Sorabjee, and Co.*, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following Prices viz.

Whole Ticket at....	Rupees	105	each.
Half Do.. at....	"	53	"
Quarter Do.. at....	"	26½	"
One Eight Do. at....	"	13½	"

TERMS CASH.—Bombay, 9th Nov. 1837.

TO BE LET.—A lower roomed Airy House at Colabah, opposite to Mr. *F. Brownrigg Esq.* apply to *Pestonjee Merwanjee* opposite to the Sally gate.—Bombay, 8th Nov. 1837.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.
FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support which a scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pleadged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority can be given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.
C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*
Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscriped with reference to the above notice:—

Names	*No. of Shares*	*Names.*	*No. of Shares.*
Last Advertised,.....	1641	Joynarain Chunder,....	5
John Lewis, (Houghly)	1	R. S. Swidhoe,.....	2
W. H. Bell, (Ditto)....	1	Neil B. E. Baillie,.....	2
F. Gouldsbury, (Mozufferpore).....	4	Francis Harris,..... ..	2
A. H. Mathews, (Allahabad).....	10	J. S. Judge,.....	1
Capt. C. E. Davis,... ..	2	W. J. Judge,.....	1
Geo. Brooke,.....	2	Colly Kinkar Pollit,....	2
G. H. M. Alexander, (Boolundshuher)	4	Nilcomul Ghose,.....	1
A. R. Dugman,.....	2	N. S. Sweedland,.....	1
A. Burgoman, by A. R. D....	2	J. M. Dove,.....	1
Shaik Abdool Roham..	1	W. H. Kipley,.....	1
Hadjee Abraham Jumall,.....	1	Koonjoobahary Mitter,..	1
Goluck Chund Dhur,..	1	Frederick Wm. Place,..	1
Capt. P. R. Reynolds,	10	L. S. Fraser,.....	1
R. H. Mathews, Arrah,	1	J Welsh,.....	1
Brigadier Cartwright,..	1	M. Johnson,.....	2
J. H. Barlow, C. S....	10	C. P. Caspers,.....	1
Lt. S. R. Wallace, 39th Regt. I. N. (Mussoorie).....	1	W. H. Jones,.....	1
W. Watson. (Allahabad....	5	W. J. Browne.....	1
Capt. C. H. West.....	4	Thos. Pigg.....	1
J. B. Ellis, (Patna)....	4	J. Gilbert,.....	1
Hy. Moore, (Chittagong)....	1	W. W. Carberry,.....	1
Col. Jas. Cock, (Barrackpore).....	2	B. Railly,.....	1
Capt. Carter, (Ditto)..	1	John Muller.....	1
Major L. Bruce, (Ditto)	1	Chas. Crossley Seymour,.....	1
Dr. Innes, (Ditto)....	1	Geo. Hill.....	1
Lieut. Caddy, (Ditto)..	1	Capt. Roxburgh,.....	2
Lieut. Colonel Swinhoe, (Ditto).....	2	Rajah Burdacaunt,.....	5
Dr. Atkinson, (Ditto)..	1	John Carr,.....	5
W. Crafroft,..	5	Prosonno Comar Tagore, in addition to two previously subscribed,.....-.....	3
Frederick Corbyn,....	1	Rammanauth Tagore,...	2
Capt. J. R. Colnett,....	1	Mothoornauth Tagore,...	2
Lieut. Col. E. Barton,..	1	Mudden Mohun Chatterterjee.....	2
N. Hudson,.....	1	Chunder Mohun Chatterjee.....	2
Maha Raja Dhe Raj Pertaub Chunder Bahadoor,.....	10	Radhanauth Mitter,....	2
		Colly Doss Sen,.....	2
		Dr. McGowan,.....	5
		M. C. Ommaney, C. S.,	2
		L. Pinto, by his Attorney Thos. Gregory,..	5
		Nos. 421, Shares....	1811

MADRAS SUBSCRIPTION.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed at Madras.

Names.	*No. of Shares.*	*Names*	*No. of Shares.*
Binny and Co..	20	Mr. J. P. Cropley.....	3
Line and Co.....	20	Mr. J. F. McKennie....	1
J. Barrow and Co.....	20	Captain J. J. Underwood,.....	2
James Ouchhterlony..	5	Lieut. A. DeButts.....	2
J. C. Morris, Esq....	2	Mr. R. Taylor.....	2
A. J. Macleane, Esq..	2	Messrs Hunter and Co.	1
Captain T. Bond	1	C. Terosawmy Naick...	1
Hon. J. Sullivan..	4	Lieut.-Col. A. Tulloch..	2
Chucapah Chitty.... ..	1	W. Liddell, Esq.....	2
Sam and Co.....	4		
E. E. Elliott, Esq.....	1		

Numbers 24. Shares 96

(A true copy)
J. BARROW, *Agent to the* N. B. S. F. C.
Madras, 9th Ociober, 1837.
(A true copy.)
CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy.* Com. N. B. S. F.
Calcutta, October 23d, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 30th October 1837.
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

1. An order by the Officer Commanding at Hursole, dated 18th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Prichard to receive medical charge of the Left Wing 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, from Assistant Surgeon J. J. Hamilton, is confirmed.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Captain J. Lloyd.—Artillery, From 1st November, To 30th November, On private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

2nd Lieutenant W. S. Terry.—Artillery, From 17th Oct. To 17th Nov On medical certificate, to proceed to Broach.

Lieut. E. Hunt.—Invalids, From 13th Oct. To 13th Nov. On medical certificate, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 1st November, 1837.

1. The undermentioned Officers having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon, as requiring a further stay at the Presidency, for the recovery of their health, have their furloughs respectively prolonged until the 30th instant.

Captain.....	..R. M. M. Cooke.....	..19th Regt. N. I.
Brevet Captain..	H. N. Ramsay,.....	..24th do. do.
Ensign.....	..W. Ponsonby.....	..22nd do. do.
Ensign.....	..C. Podmore.....	.. 6th do. do.

2. The following orders by the Officers Commanding at Baroda, are confirmed —

Dated 15th October 1837. Directing Assistant Surgeon F. S. Arnott, to accompany the Political Commissioner, proceeding to the Presidency.

Dated 18th October 1837. Directing Assistant Surgeon Cahill to afford medical aid to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Arnott.

3. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant J. Ash.—Gol. Battalion, From 1st Novr. To 30th Novr. In extension, to remain at Porebunder, on medical certificate.

Lieut. & Adjt. W. Thatcher.—6th Regt. N. I. From 1st Novr. To 12th Novr. In extension, to remain at Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 3rd November 1837.

1. Private Ramjee Row is transferred from the 26th to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Cornet W. Marriott, attached to 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry.—From 20th Octr. To 30th Novr. On medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 4th November 1837.

1. A Station Order by Major C. Cathcart, dated Belgaum 23d ultimo, directing Surgeon Inglis of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, to assume medical charge of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Behan from the Station, is confirmed.

STRATFORD POWELL, *Lieut. Col. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1837.

No. 477.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased by a resolution passed in the General De-

partment under date the 26th ultimo, to sanction an arrangement by which Surgeon Robson has been placed in charge of the Vaccinating Department North East Division of Guzerat, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Gibb on sick certificate, as a temporary measure.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1837.

No. 478.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the undermentioned monthly rates of Mess allowance to the Army of this Presidency, in assimilation to the scale in Bengal.

To each Regiment of European Cavalry or Infantry, of Her Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Service.. Rs 150

To the Brigade of Horse Artillery, each Regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry, and each Battalion of Foot Artillery or Golundauze..... Rs 120

To each Local Corps of Cavalry or Infantry, in which the number of officers is not less than three..... Rs 60

The above allowances being expressly for the maintenance of a Regimental Mess, will be drawn at Regimental Head Quarters in all situations, when such shall have been established, the fact being certified as heretofore.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

HIGH WATER TABLE,—9TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Thursday.....	8 37	9 5
Friday.....	9 8	19 30

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain Salter, Bengl. Cavalry from Arungabad.
Lieut. Clutterbuck, Madras Infantry, from Madras.
Capt. Penley, 16th Regt. N. I, from Tanah.
2nd Lieut. Geo. P. Baynes, Artillery from Nelgherries.
Lieut. Col. B. Owen, H. M. 17th Regt. from New S. Wales.
Major Genl. Fitzgerald, Staff from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Secunderabad, on the 27th of September the Lady of Lieut. W. S. Mitchell, 22nd Regt. Madras N. I. of a daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

November 7th. Ship Sumdany, Abboo Bucker, Naiquedah from Demaun, 4th Nov. 1837.

8th Ship Calcutta, Joseph Brown, Master, from Sydney left Sydney 29th Augt. Booby Island 20th Sept. H. M. Brig of War Victor and Ship Buffalo, with a Number of Merchants Vessels came through Torries straits in Company, with the Ship Heber, of Bristol for Batavia and Chas. Denmark for the Maritius.

Passengers.—A. Donaghue, R. N. Lieut. E. B. Owen, 17th Regt. George Hay, Civilian, Mrs. Bradley.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

STEAMERS.—Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah Portsea. Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Orient, Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances and Emma. Hero of Malown, Eamont, and Calcutta

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Issavic, Good Success, Helen, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana and Sumdany.

FRENCH.—Barque La Marie.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Pied, montese.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, 1837.

Letters have been received from Mandavie in Cutch stating that His Excellency Sir J. Keane had landed there in an improved state of health though still suffering from weakness. He has been improving daily from the first moment he set foot on board the H. C. S. *Elphinstone* and the Cruize has been a delightful one. His Excellency again embarked on the 26th ultimo and may be hourly expected..

They have the advantage of us at Calcutta at last, for they are in possession of later news from England than ourselves, the most important parts of which we have transferred from their to our columns. The topic of greatest interest in them, if there be any truth in the statement, is the marriage of our Queen, which we find stated in one of the extracts was to take place at an early day. If the information be well founded her consort is to be of British blood and not to be selected from the great German family. It is a great question how far such a marriage may be expedient.

The accounts from China on the subject of the Opium Trade are not very satisfactory. It appears that the Chinese authorities by their prohibitory regulations are creating great inconvenience to the Trade. Notwithstanding however their efforts at Canton it seems that the Eastern ports are open to encourage the enterprise of the Smuggler. If the population of these places once becomes habituated to the stupefaction of the drug, all the tortures of the bastinado and the menaces of those at Pekin will not serve to restore the diseased palate of those who have tasted it's somniferous luxuries.

Among the various difficulties which beset the administration of the law in this country one of the most considerable, and requiring an early amendment, is the loose and unsatisfactory manner in which titles to real or landed property are acquired and transmitted. The heterogeneous masses of which the population of Bombay is composed, having had, antecedently to their adoption in some measure of our system, all their different method, of transferring property, it required no small acumen in legislation to form modes of transfer, which might accommodate themselves to and and effect the objects of a population of such various castes languages customs and sentiments. As however the prescribing or drawing up any code of alienation has not yet been attempted by any of our Indian Legislative Councils, (although the legal Commission which has now been for some years in this country has something we suppose in contemplation) the Judges have been compelled to give a construction of some kind or other to every description of instrument, which in its language imported a conveyance or intention to transfer, whatever want of skill and insufficiency the document might display, and wretchedly as it might consort itself with the strict notions on the subject of conveyances which had been instilled into them by an English legal education. But the construction of strange and ill-conceived instruments of conveyance is not the only difficulty which the Judges have had to struggle with; so recklessly are forged instruments created, and so frequently are deeds and writings concocted for the purposes of fraud, and intended to appear upon the stage when circumstances might favor their production, that for the safe administration of justice it has frequently been necessary, we believe, to consider with reference to the conflicting titles adduced, which of the litigants *notoriously* had been in the usufruct and possession of the property. Had trusts, and the complicated interests which arise under them, formed a more frequent subject of decision, we cannot but think that ere this something more strict than anything we have yet seen must have been depended upon for determining the nice and qualified rights and interests which spring from the anxieties of the settlers of property to make provision either for their own necessities or for those of their families. We have no doubt however that as the natives of this country become better acquainted with our language, and more instructed as to the forms in use among us, that this improvement will gradually work its own way in the different Presidencies, but we fear that unless something be done to check the prurient growth of false documents and false wills, which spring up with a mushroom fecundity, and to which those who have by some means gained a smattering of our language freqently devote them embryo acquirements, that it will be very long before titles to real property are divested of that insecurity which at present attends almost every purchase. The frequent publications which take place in the news-papers of the Presidency, soliciting information as to incumbrances on property, evince sufficiently the frail Tenure on which it must ordinarily be acquired, and, were it not for the equitable view which the Judges are accustomed to take of questions of title, we apprehend much inconvenience and loss must have been sustained by those who attempted to make purchases of land. The only means at present of ascertaining, in this particular Presidency, who were the former possessors of property, is to consult the Collector's books; but these are found almost useless for this purpose, from the number of transfers which have in most instances taken place and which remain unnoticed in this species of Register, which after all is not considered as furnishing any evidence for determining who are or were the rightful owners of the property. The inconveniences we have mentioned lead us to inquire, whether in so small a community as that at present subject to the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and in so circumscribed a space, it would not be expedient to found an office for the registering of titles. Notwithstanding all the objections which have been thrown in the way of a General Registry in England, registration still is of almost universal adoption on the continent of Europe, as a protection against those frauds and fabricated documents, from which it is so exceedingly requisite that the public should be protected in this country especially. Besides the great advantages and security which would result to individuals from this means of ascertaining who are the rightful owners of property, we are satisfied that nothing would be more satisfactory to those who have to administer the justice of the country than the positive and infallible evidence which an office of Registration would present amidst the mass of corruption fraud and forgery, in the mazes of which our Judges we fear frequently find themselves bewildered.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD,—OCTOBER 28.

We have heard with much pleasure of the safe arrival of Her Majesty's 63d Regiment at Arnee—Our last account was from Rajahs Choultry on the 18th Instant when the Cholera was abating—no deaths had occurred from that date to the 25th. On the 19th they reached Jam Collum—on the 30th Perungatoor—on the 21st Moonoodum, where they had a sample of the Moonsoon—heavy rain, thunder and lightning—The tents were nearly all flooded, and the men were much wet—The storm continued from 9 at night until 1 o'clock in the morning. On the 22d they marched into Arnee.

The Bombay papers give us no reason to expect the overland Mails until the end of next month, when we are to have a surfeit of a quarter of a year's news at the same time: unless some of the August vessels should in the interim reach us. One consolation attending this would be that we should be left in no suspense respecting the elections? for as soon as we hear of the dissolution of Parliament we shall also hear of the result of the divisions which decide the strength of parties and the Government. If we receive the August and September packets only our latest intelligence will leave about the day after the assembling of Parliament, when nothing decisive can be known.

The difficulty of procuring change without great loss is still more complained of at Arnee than at Madras—It costs *nearly two annas* to get *one rupee* changed! Let Government or the Mint Committee or whoever else may be to blame consider the hardships which the public undergo and supply the community with small change without delay—It is lamentable to think how the many suffer to accommodate the fancy or caprice or it may be the obstinacy of the few!

In Bombay a Meeting was to be held on the 18th instant to congratulate Queen VICTORIA on her accession—*only* two months after receiving intelligence of the event—during which time *only* two monthly Steamers had left Bombay for Suez. One would imagine that our neighbours were determined not to take, what might be considered, an undue advantage of their geographical position, in order to envince their loyalty to their youthful Queen. By the way we heard it proposed the other day as a capital plan for putting the three Presidencies on an equality, in reference to the overland communication, that the Supreme Council should pass an Act prohibiting the opening of the mails, either at Bombay or Madras, until time enough should have elapsed to allow the packets to reach Calcutta—and that a similar course should be observed in despatching letters; the mail bags to be closed on the same day throughout India—but they carry the principle further in Bombay without an Act of Parliament, and allow the distant Presidencies to take advantage of Steamers from their own doors and neglect them themselves—In all probability the Madras Address to the Queen will be presented to Her Majesty within 6 months from her Accession—and at least one month, probably two months, before a similar document will reach England from Bombay.

SPECTATOR.—OCTOBER 28.

H. M. S. *Rattlesnake* arrived on Wednesday from Calcutta with Ten lakhs of Rupees on board, which was landed and deposited in the Treasury on the following morning.

The drawing of the Government Lottery commenced on Thursday. The following Prizes came up on that day.

Prizes of 2,000 Rs.—684 and 4196
1,000 Rs.—1541, 1717 and 3896
400 Rs.—205 and 2795
200 Rs.—2486, 2783, 3696 and 4641.

Rain has been pretty abundant the latter part of this month, and on Thursday night there was a very heavy fall. The weather looks still very monsoonish and promises a favourable season. May it be realized and its influence extend over the country.

Letters from Kamptee inform us of a very unpleasant occurrence which had happened there and excited a considerable sensation, though, we may be allowed to say happily, it does not class with those cases of malignant shooting it has of late been our painful duty to notice. The following account may be depended on as correct.

On the morning of the 13th Instant as the 1st Regiment L. C. on returning from Brigade Exercise was forming on its own parade, a private named Hoosman Khan fired from his station in the ranks a pistol at Lieutenant Porter, the Adjutant of the Regiment. At the time Lieutenant Porter was standing on the right of the Line, marking the point of entry, and the Regiment was in column of threes left in front. Hoosman Khan was the left of the front rank Section of threes and consequently fired accross two men viz: the right hand man and centre one of the front rank. After the discharge of his pistol he instantly rushed out of the ranks, drew the other pistol and commenced circling his horse in rear of the Regiment. A party went immediately after him and he was brought back. On being questioned as to whom he fired at (for Captain Macdonald and Lieutenant Hall were within a yard of Lieutenant Porter at the time) he replied that the Adjutant was his enemy. When confined he grew so troublesome that they were forced to place him in irons. On an examination of the pistols it was found that the last he drew out was primed but there was nothing in the barrel; on looking however into the holster pipe from which it was taken a Ball with about a charge of Powder was found at the bottom. The other pistol was the one he fired at Lieutenant Porter, who felt the wind of the cartridge pass close to his face, but the report was as that from a *blank* cartridge, and the opinion is that, owing to the riding and charging about in the Morning's exercise, the Ball must have got so loosened as to have fallen out when the man removed it from the holster pipe. On examining his Pouch his Cartridges were found all correct. A Medical Committee assembled as soon as possible on Hoosman Khan, and came to the opinion that he was of unsound mind, an opinion confirmed by his varied and extravagant stories and the utter absence of all inducement to the act he attempted. Indeed since his confinement he has not shewn the least anger towards Lt. Porter—so much the contrary that on the first evening he talked of going down to his house and asking to be made a Naigue: he seems unconscious of what he has done. It so happens besides that Lt. Porter has never had occasion to punish or even speak to the man, and, being a smart Soldier, he had been selected as one of the Orderlies. A Court of Enquiry was held immediately, but nothing of consequence could be ascertained to prove any reason for the committal of the crime—the Trooper, being considered insane, was of course not before the Court. He now lays in the Hospital under a Guard and there he must remain until the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief is known. It was reported that the man's father was *mad*, and that he himself was always addicted to smoking and eating intoxicating drugs, and, though a quiet man, and always been looked upon by his comrades as an eccentric character.

MYSORE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Committee held at Bangalore on Saturday the 21st October.

Brigadier Burton in the Chair.

Present,

Major Stones, Major Palmer, Captain Hunter, Capt. Ley, Capt. Clemons, Capt. Deas, Dr. Smith, Dr. MacGregor and Lieut. Munro.

A flower of Meyenia Hawtayneana, some early Strawberries, Wheat from English Seed, and specimens of five different varieties of Cotton were sent from the Horticultural Garden and two very fine Lintin Oranges were sent by Captain Hunter.

The Secretary then mentioned that the following donations had been received since the last meeting, 81 Rupees from the Ladies Fancy Fair held in the Gardens, 350 Rupees from the one held in the Public Rooms, 20 Rupees from Mrs. Anderson at Tellicherry, Nankeen Cotton Seed from Major Stones, English Tree Seeds from Lieut.-Col. Wakefield and Captain M'Curdy, Gigantic Cabbage, Potatoe and several other seeds from the Madras Horticultural Society.

Resolved.—That the thanks of the meeting be given for the abovementioned donations.

The accounts were then audited by the Committee and the balance in favour of the Gardens declared to be 1000 Rupees.

Resolved.—That the President be requested to be good enough to wait upon Major General Sir H. Gough, K, C. B. with a view to explain to him the objects of the Society and the good that it has already effected and to request that he will honour the Institution by becoming the patron of it.

An article on the cultivation of the Dahlia was then read by the Secretary.

A letter from the Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Bombay being read offering on the part of that Society any assistance in its power in sending plants, seeds &c. from that side of India.

Resolved.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Society of Western India for their kind offers of assistance. A Letter was then read from W. Liddell, Esq. mentioning that the Society at Madras intended publishing their transactions and requesting the co-operation of the Branch Institutions.

Resolved.—That the transactions of the Society be published along with and in the way recommended by the Madras Society and that the Secretary be requested to be good enough to have the transactions prepared.

A letter was then read from W. Liddell, Esq. containing an offer of Apple Stocks from the Neilgherries from the Honorable Mr. Sullivan.

Resolved.—That the thanks of the meeting be given for the kind offer of Apple Stocks which the Society are however not in want of.

A Catalogue of the plants in the Horticultural and sorrounding Gardens was then produced by the Secretary, containing the scientific and English name, Native country, time of flowering, mode of cultivation for each plant.

Resolved.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Secretary for preparing the catalogue and that it be printed by the Society and sold at some moderate charge to any person wishing for a copy of it.

Resolved.—That in future the young Plants, Trees, Seeds, &c. hitherto gratuitously distributed be sold at regular prices fixed on them by the Managing Committee and a deduction of one half made in favour of Subscribers where required bonafide for their own use.

It having been brought to the notice of the Committee that many persons had been disappointed by purchasing Seeds that they were given to understand had been sent from the Gardens when such was not the case,

Resolved.—That it be made known that no Seeds or Plants can be obtained from the Garden without a written authority from the Secretary.

The Secretary then mentioned that there were several men well qualified for Gardeners working in the Garden for very low wages' in hopes of being recommended for situations when an opportunity might occur.

Resolved.—That the Public be requested not to employ any person discharged from the Horticultural Gardens unless he has a certificate of good behaviour from the Secretary.

WILLIAM MUNRO,—*Secretary.*

BENGAL HURKARU,—OCT. 26.

Our hopes mounted up to the seventh heaven, yesterday morning, when a goodly packet to our address, in the familiar writing of our worthy London Agents, was put into our hands by our Dawk Peon.

Our eyes glanced with delight at the corner in which was fairly inscribed "*per Firefly Steamer, via Malta and Beirout.*" Even the red ink mark on the face of the packet demonstrating that £1. 14. 10 had been paid thereupon in London, and the legible black stamp on the reverse indicating, that it came from "Bombay, *bearing* 7 rupees," had not power to damp the delight with which we regarded the welcome, the delightful, long-looked-for, come-at-last-messenger. Alas for human hopes! On opening the costly document, we found it contained a letter of *news* and two London papers dated early in April! That place, *Beirout*, those who planned the accursed route, and those who approve it, may they be for ever *blessed*. What more need we say.

We publish in another column, a communication from the New Bengal Steam Committee, to the Committee of the Madras Steam Fund, of which we are sorry to find the latter Committee have had the discourtesy to take no notice. We will not dwell upon this because we hope that no serious differences will or can, arise between the two Committees, whose cause in the main, is a common one. Mr. Turton's testimony to the sincerity and zeal with which Lord W. Bentinck has advocated the comprehensive plan, as stated in this communication, corresponds with all that we expected from his Lordship. In reference to one part of Mr. Turton's letter, there is one question put by that gentleman that is in a course of receiving a very satisfactory reply,—after mentioning that the estimated sum required would be about £300,000 Mr. Turton says, I should "like to be informed by you whether in your opinion, or that of the Committee, the remaining £1,50,000 could be raised in India by like shares payable in the same manner, that is to say Rs. 100 down and 100 rs. every quarter, till paid up, &c." It is satisfactory to find that nearly two-thirds of the amount of shares calculated upon from India in the above estimate, are already subscribed for.

Files of the *Cerneèn* to the 12th ultimo, have reached us, but in a rather hasty glance over their contents, for which only we have found time, we have not discovered any thing in them of much importance, unless it be a decision by the *Tribunal de premiere instance*, President M. B. Colin, that an individual in a state of apprenticeship cannot demand a judicial enquiry, to prove that he or she was was illegally introduced into the colony. The *Cerneèn* rejoices over this decision; but we are of opinion, nevertheless, that it is one of very equivocal merit. In point of law the decision may be very correct; but in point of justice. reason and humanity, it appears to us quite the reverse.

We observe that our friend Madame L'Emery, was still enchanting the Islanders. It is announced in one of the theatrical notices, that she was to sing an air of Rossini's that evening.

Our files by the *Collingwood* and *La Dianne* have reached us; they extend to the 11th July: we give a few of the most interesting extracts they contain. They do not afford any News of importance.

A Semaphoric Report just received, announces the arrival of the *Madagascar*, Captain Walker, from England the 28th July; her packets will be up in the course of the day, we hope, and enrich our columns to-morrow.—*Bengal Harkaru Extraordinary, October* 27.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—OCTOBER 26.

We have only time to extract the following China news from a Singapore paper of the 23d of September, just received.

"To day the *Cowasjee Family* arrived from China, bringing us intelligence to the 23d ultimo. The trade in Opium at Canton had ceased and Brokers had all fled. Deliveries of Opium at Lintin from 1st, to 22d, ultimo, were as follows; Patna, old, 17 and new 292 chests;—Benares, old, 11, and new, 43 chests;—Malwa new, 1258¾ chests;—total 1,621¾ chests. Stock on hand 1st. August 9,977¼ chests. Strait Produce generally improving in consequence of shortness of supplies. Pepper was quoted 8½. Straits Tin 18 and Banca 19, Rattans 2¾ to 3¼. Betel Nut 3½ per picul. The latest arrivals hence were the *Rob Roy* and *Ruby*. The *Mahomedee* and *Bombay Castle* for Bombay had both sailed; the former on the 13th and the latter 22d ulto. The *Formidable* for Manilla left on the 19th ulto."

CALCUTTA COURIER,—OCTOBER 27.

SEMAPHORIC INTELLIGENCE, 2½ P. M.

COWCOLLY LIGHT HOUSE—*Belzoni* gone to Sea, and *Irrawady* S. V. passed up at 11-30 A. M

KEDGEREE.—Bark *Arab*, Sparkes, from the Downs 24th June and Madeira 9th July, passed up at 6-45 A.M.—Ship *Madagascar*, Walker, from Portsmouth 28th July, passed up at 7, and *La Diane* (F.) at 6 45 A. M.—Bark *Phœnix*, Hartley, from Liverpool 22d June, passed up at 8 A. M.

HOOGHLY POINT—*Abassey* floated and passed up last night—*Vulcan* A. V. passed up at 8, and *Cowasjee Family* at 9.30—*Fattle Mobarruck* and *Hammoa Shaw* anchored in the Eastern Gut at 11 A. M., and *Collingwood* and *Herefordshire* off Hooghly Point at 12-45 P. M.

MOYAPORE.—*Seetakoond* S. V. passed up at 10-30 A. M,

The new Ship *Madagascar* has made a remarkable passage (for the time of year) of only 98 days from Portsmouth, whence she sailed on the 20th (not 28th as first reported this morning) of July. Her packets are not yet up, but a few letters having come from the ship by dawk from the Captain to his agent and from passengers to their friends, we have been on the *quivive* for news without success. One of the passengers is so well pleased with his ship and her commander that he expresses disappointment at arriving in India a month sooner than he expected.

The news by the *Collingwood* comes up to the 12th of July. She has not brought us our usual supply of English papers, and we therefore avail ourselves of the contents of the extras put out to-day by our morning contemporaries. The most important item is the reported pledge of Her Majesty's hand to some scion of an illustrious English house. Our English feelings sympathise with this preference of British blood to a foreign consort, though the suspicious politician may fore see dangers of undue influence more formidable than from the bias towards continental interests which the old system of royal marriages was supposed to create.

A letter from Glasgow of the 11th July speaks of trade as somewhat reviving.

"We are glad to say, that a little more animation begins to prevail among our manufactures, and prices of both yarn and Goods are somewhat advanced both here and in Manchester, Shipments continues light."

Letters have been also received from Bordeaux to the 12 of July—one of them dated the 10th acknowledges the receipt of a letter of the 15th April despatched by the steamer which took the Beirout mail.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—OCTOBER 26.

AGRA.—There has been a great bustle in the Artillery lines within the last two or three days, owing to the removal of the whole of the European troops and their families into tents from the barracks and hospital. This step was recommended, it seems, in consequence of the prevalence of Cholera amongst them for the last month nearly. The attacks were so severe as to have carried off the victims in a few hours: about a dozen Europeans, men, women and children, have fallen a sacrifice altogether; whilst the men of the European Regiment close at hand, have been nearly free from the disease. In all likelihood therefore, some miasm producing Cholera has been lurking about the barracks of the Artillery lines for some time, and it became desirable to move the Europeans from it as they latterly became dreadfully alarmed at seeing their comrades drop so fast around them. The troops have been under canvas now a couple of days, but no fresh cases have appeared amongst them; in short, the apprehensions of an attack of the disease have quite vanished, and the numerous sick benefitted by the change of air.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Mr. Franks of the Supreme Court, arrived during the week to lionise a little at our celebrated city, from whence he proceeds to Delhee.

Lord Brudenell has, we learn, purchased for the retirement of Colonel Brutton, and succeeds to the Command of the 11th Dragoons. Major Fane, it is said will succeed to the vacant Lieutenant Colonelcy.

DELHEE.—Upwards of two hundred of those who were engaged in the attack on Lieutenant Waterfield's boat [illegible]e been seized, and a considerable portion of the Lieu[illegible]ant's and his lady's apparel found at Bulum Gurh. None of the jewels or gold taken have been recovered, but from the apparel having been found at this place, it is said the Government will compel the Rajah to make compensation to Lieutenant W——for his losses.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN AND THE WHIGS AND RADICALS.

The Whigs and the Radicals continue to use the name of their young Queen with very little ceremony. If there be any truth in their assertions, her Majesty has no friends but in the National Association and Brooks's Club. Mr. Hume is a zealous Royalist, and Mr. O'Connell the most loyal subject that ever swallowed a bumper. The Conservatives are all in conspiracy against her Majesty's Throne. Sedition is talked daily at the Carlton Club; treason is contrived nightly at Apsley House; Cambridge is drilling her students, and Oxford is arming her Doctors. If the Queen's cause were not sustained by the constitutional devotion of a Bowring, a Wakly. a Thompson, we should see rebellion triumphant in the land, and pass the evening of our days under the sway of the Lord Protector Inglis. Upon the death of King William the Fourth a successor ascends the Throne whose age and whose sex have hitherto secluded her from all opportunity for any demonstration of political attachments or political antipathies. Since her accession she has done absolutely nothing from which the existence of any bias in her disposition towards this party or that party can be even conjectured. Setting aside the compliments, to particular individuals and the arrangement of the Royal household, rendered necessary by the commencament of a new reign, Queen Victoria, whom the Radicals claim for their patroness, has taken no step which would not have been taken by King William, whom the Radicals hated as their enemy. There never was a period in which the personal sentiments of the Sovereign were so necessarily and so absolutely unknown, and there never was a period in which the personal sentiments of the Sovereign were so publicly and so audaciously paraded. It would be very easy for the Conservatives to imitate the effrontery and the trickery of their opponents. They, too, might drag her Majesty's name into speeches and placards, if they were not withheld by motives of which their antagonists have no consciousness. They might paint their youthful Queen weary already of Whig dictation—aware already of Whig duplicity; They might quote her rebuke of Lord Melbourne's last encroachment, on her resistance of Mr. O'Connell's last demand. But they know better what belongs to the constitutional position of British Royalty. They ascribe to Victoria the First, in this auspicious commencement of her reign, no enmities, no partialities, nothing but a fervent attachment to those institutions in the State and in the Church to which her subjects, under Divine Providence, are indebted for their liberties and their virtues.—*Post.*

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN.

(*From the Dover [illegible]ph, July* 8.)

We have heard from a [illegible]on which we place the most implicit reliance, [illegible] the marriage of our gracious Queen will take place [illegible] soon as etiquette will permit, probably early in the [illegible] spring. We are assured that the happy object of her Majesty's choice is not, as has been represented a foreign Prince, but the scion of an illustrious British house. The Duchess of Kent will remain with her royal daughter until her marriage, when she will retire, with a suitable provision to Claremont.

Memorandum.—Lieutenant John Johnson, upon half-pay of the Royal Artillery, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an Unattached lieutenancy being about to become a settler in the colonies.

RADICAL RESIGNATIONS.—A correspondent has sent us the following list of Whig-Radicals who have already sent their resignations to their constituents. Some among them talk of contesting other places (thus acknowledging there is no change for them if they remain where they are) while the majority have died and made no sign."

Mr. Angerstein, Greenwich.
Col. Anson, Stoke upon Trent.
Mr. Barham, Kendal,
Major Beauclerk, East Surrey.
Mr. Beaumont. Northumberland
Earl of Belfast Antrim.
Sir P. Bellew South.
Mr. Buckingham, Sheffield.
Mr. H. Bulwer, Marylebone.
Mr. Burton, Beverly.
Rt. Hon. G. Byng, Poole.
Mr. Colborne, Wells.
Mr. Cookes, Worcestershire
Mr. S. Crawford, Dundalk.
Mr. H. B. Curtes, Sussex.
Mr. Denistoun, Dumbarton.
Mr. Dillwyn, Glamorganshire.
Mr, Debbin, Armagh.
Mr. Fergus, Kirkaldy.
Mr, C. Fitzsimon, Dublin.
Mr. Gully, Pontefract.
Mr. Hall, Monmouth.
Mr. Elphinstone, Hastings.
Mr. Hodges, Rochester.
Mr. Macleod, Sutherland.
Mr. Maxwell, Lanarkshire.
Sir W. Molesworth Cornwall.
Mr. Morrison, Ipswich.
Mr. North, Hastings.
Sir R. Musgrave. Waterford.
Mr. J O'Connell, Youghal.
Ms. Ord, Newport.
Mr. Phillipps, Leicestershire.
Mr. Phillips, Kidderminster.
Mr. D. Roche, Limerick.
Mr. Scott. North Hants.
Sir R. Simeon, Isle of Wight.
Hon. H. Stanley, Preston,
Mr. Stewart, Lancaster.
Mr. Ellice, Huddersfield.
Col. Thompson, Hull.
Mr. Talk, Poole.
Capt. Wemyss, Fifeshire.
Mr. Wilbraham, Cheshire.
Sir J. Wrottesley, Staffordshire.
Mr. H. Tracey, Tewkesbury.
Sir H. Williamson, Durham.
Sir T. Winnington, Bewdley.
—*Times.*

THE KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

(*From the Morning Herald, July* 11.)

HANOVER, July 2—The King has had several conferences with the ministers, since privy councillor Von Schule has been appointed minister of state, and taken the oaths as such. Other appointments and promotions are not yet officially known. It is said however, that the minister of state, Count Von Allen, is appointed field-marshal, which post has hithertoo been held by the Duke of Cambridge.

The Duke of Cambridge leaves Hanover to-night. The grief which is felt by all ranks at his loss is not to be described. His royal highness has taken leave of the country in a most affectionate address.—*Hamburg Paper.*

MORNING HERALD,—JULY 10.

The *Charte* of Friday evening affirms that the reports lately spread respecting the ill-health of the Duke of Orleans are entirely unfounded. Several of the French papers profess to have received private letters from London, which state that Lord Durham may be shortly expected at Paris, on a special mission to Louis Philip. We cannot pass over in silence a very absurd and wholly unfounded letter, dated also from London, in the *National* of Saturday, respecting the healths of her Majesty, and the inquietude which it is said to give rise to.

EAST INDIA MARITIME OFFICERS.

(*From the Morning Chronicle, July* 7.)

A meeting of the excluded East India maritime officers was held yesterday at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Capt. Barber in the chair. The object of the meeting was stated to be the dissolution of the committee, in consequence of a communication having been made from the president of the Board of Controul, that although their claims as a body could not be recognised yet every case submitted should meet with fair and impartial consideration from him, Sir J. Hobhouse, and the directors. The committee was declared dissolved, and thanks were voted to its members and the chairman. It was also resolved unanimously that a portion of the funds remaining over should be employed in the purchase of a gold box, to be presented to G. R. Robinson, Esq. M. P. in testimony of their gratitude for his advocacy of the claims.

THE APRIL INDIAN MAIL,

City Three o'clock—Papers and letters have been received to-day from Calcutta to the 14th, and from Bombay to the 23d of April, by the overland route, *via* Alxandria and Marseilles Colonel Chesney is the bearer of this mail as far as the Mediterranean. (*Evening Mail, July* 12.)

STATE OF TRADE.

(*From the Manchester Chronicle, July* 12.)

The slight improvement which we have had to notice in the state of trade for the last two or three weeks, has been succeeded by a degree of languor and dullness such as we have scarcely ever witnessed. There has been literally nothing doing in any branch of trade, and it has really been painful to listen to the complaints that have assailed us from all quarters. The announcement of a failure in London of a house connected with the silk trade has caused some sensation this week. It is said that the house only commenced business in February last with a capital of £9,000 and £2,000 borrowed, and that its liabilities amount to £40,000. Some Manchester houses are affected to the extent of £2,000 or £3,000 each.

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters ended 5th July, 1836 and 1837.

	Quarters Ended, July 5, 1836	July 5, 1837	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs.....	4,842,887	4,430,385	....	412,502
Excise.....	3,215,069	2,663,554	....	551,505
Stamps.....	1,734,267	1,647,039	....	87,228
Taxes.....	1,571,150	1,609,737	38,259	.....
Post-Office	376,000	356,737	....	19,263
Miscellaneous	7,974	5,727	....	2,247
Total Ordinary Revenue.....	11,747,344	10,712,891		
Imprest and other Moneys, including Repayments of Advances for Public Works...	101,588	270,719	169,131	....
Total Income..	11,848,935	10,983,580	207,390	1,072,745
Amount applied to Consolidated Fund	7,122,995	7,251,669	Deduct Increase	207,390
As part of the Ways and Means of Year	4,725,940	3,731,911	Decrease on Qr.	
Total.....	11,848,935	10,983,580		865,355

THE MONEY MARKET.

CITY—MONDAY EVENING.—Money has been decidedly easier to-day, not only on the Stock-Exchange, but out of doors. In the British Funds, however, there has not been much business, although the quotations continue generally very firm. Consols for money closed at 90⅞ a 91, and for this account at 92¼ a ⅜. For the August account the quotation is 92 ⅛ a ⅜. The Three-and-a-Half per cent. reduced Annuties are 98⅜ exprem., and the New Three and-a-Half per cents. 98⅜ ex. div. Bank Stock is 209½, and India 258⅜ money. Exchequer Bills have advanced to 44 prem.; India Bonds are 42 prem.

There has been no particnlar degree of activity in the Foreign Market to-day.

It is said that accounts have reached the Foreign office from the north of Spain, announcing a spirit of insubordination in the Queen's 4th regiment of cuirassiers, arising out of some jealousy respecting the better food and pay of the British legion, which has had the effect of reducing the value of Spanish Bonds, which closed at the reduced price of 2⅜. ex. Coupons, which, with the Coupons, rules at about 21½ Pesive Bonds are 5⅛ and Deferred 7½. Portuguese New Bonds are 83½, and the Three per cent. ditto 27. Brazilian Bonds are 84½, Colombian are 23¾, and Peruvian 20. Danish Bonds are 21¼. French Five per Cent. Rents are 106f. 50c. Dutch Stock is 52⅛, and the Fives 99¾. United States Post Notes have been done at 90⅞ a 91.

Very little has been done in the Share Market to-day. Great Western are 9½ premium, Stephenson's Brighton are 2 a 2½ discount, Gibbs's are 13s. 6d. per share, and Rennie's 1 discount. Greenwich are at 5 discount, and the shares of the Bank of British North America 4¾ discount.—*Morning Herald, July* 11.

ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 11.—7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Quartermaster Henry Higgins, from the 3d Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Quartermaster, vice Adams, who exchanges.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Richard Blagden Hale to be Capt. by purchase, vice Phillips, who retires; Cornet Richard A Moore, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hale; Henry Wood gent. to be Cornet, by purchase; Edmund Roche, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase vice Ralston, who retires; Horatio Hollingworth gent to be Cornet by purchase vice Moore; Quartermaster Thomas Adams, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Quartermaster, vice Higgins, who exchanges; Sergeant Major Sullivan, to be Adjutant (with the rank of cornet) vice Jones, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

4th Regiment of Foot—Brevet Colonel Giden Gorrequer, from half pay unattached to be Lieutenant Colonel vice England, appointed to the 41st Regiment of Foot Major James England to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Gorrequer, who retires; Captain Henry Houghton Irving, to be Major, without purchase, vice England; Liutenant James Espinasse, to be Captain, vice Irving; Quartermaster John Potter to be Adjutant and Ensign, vice Espinases; Sergeant Major Samuel Sexton, to be Quartermaster, vice Potter, appointed Adjutant.

9th Foot.—Brevet Colonel Sir Edmund Keynton Williams, K. C. B. from the 41st Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Custance, appointed to the 10th, Regiment of Foot.

10th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel Holman Custance, from the 9th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice William Cochrane, who retires upon half pay.

11th Foot.—Lieutenant James Forbes, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant, vice Henry O'Neill, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

28th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William George Cormick, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Swift, who retires

41st Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel Richard England, from the 4th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sir E. K. Williams, appointed to the 9th Regiment of Foot; Major William Booth to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Purdon, deceased; Captain James Free May, to be Major, vice Booth; Lieutenant John George Bedingfield, to be Captain, vice May; Ensign John Diddep, to be Lieutenant, vice Bedingfield; Charles Anderson Morshead, gent. to be Ensign vice Didden.

75th Foot.—Captain Samuel Maiden Francis Hall, to be Major, by purchase, vice Grieve, promoted; Lieutenant George Bligh Moultrie, to be Captain by purchase, vice Hall; Ensign John Hamilton Cox, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moultrie; George Lockwood, gent to, be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cox.

Unattached.—Ensign James Forbes, from the 91st Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase.

Brevet.—To be Majors in the Army.—Captain William Fawkener Chetwynd, of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards: Captain George Gayton Palmer, of the Royal Artillery: Captain Lord Walter Butler, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

PORTUGAL.

(*From Galignani's Messenger, July* 8.)

Letters from Lisbon pronounce the cabinet in a state bordering on despair for want of money. M. de Oliveira cannot procure the absolutely necessary supply of cash from any quarter, on any terms which he has the power of offering. The expenses of the palace are three months in arrear, and the pay of the army is in a still worse condition. To relieve the treasury of a part of its burdens, the Queen has agreed to give up sixty contos of her Royal income; the Prince Royal twelve contos; the ex Empress of Braganza six contos; and the Infante Isabel Maria two and a half contos. But this is no more than a drop in the bucket. Portugal is in the condition of a debtor who finds it as difficult to pay six pence in the pound as the whole sum demanded. M Thomas de Mello has been replaced in his post in the Queen's household by M. Manoel de Portugal, brother of the Marquis of Valencia, who has just arrived from India, where he was formerly Governor.

SPAIN.

(*From Galignani's Messenger, July* 11.)

A letter of the 6th inst, from Bayonne, says: 'The troops quartered at Hernani have revolted; and General Rendon has, it is said, been assassinated Count Mirasol was obliged to fly in disguise to Sebastian, where he found the troops in a state of extreme excitement, and was obliged to take refuge on board an English vessel, The insurgent troops have named Leopold O'Donnell as their commander. General Jauregui is gone to Irun with the Chapelgorris who are devoted to him, in order to keep in order the garrisons of Irun and Fontaratan, where strong symptoms of insubordination have been evinced. It is stated that Guergue, with seven battalions and 400 cavalry, is marching on Lantonder.' Another letter states:—'The military insurrection at Hernani may be attributed to several causes;—to the want of provisions; —the hard labour at the fortifications, in addition to their ordinary exercises:—the bad quality of their provisions; —and, finally, to the order which several regiments had received to hold themselves in readiness to march to Santander. The regiment of the Infante and the fourth light infantry, which were called on to quell the disturbance, joined the mutineers. A serious collision afterwards took place, which cost the life of several officers of the Staff. General Mirasol only owed his safety to the shelter which he found behind a battery of artillery, where two gunners were killed by his side. On returning in all haste to Saint Sebastian, he ordered the gates to be closed. General Jauregui, charged with the command, lost all controul over the [illegible] the soldiers have proclaimed O'Donnell. It is not yet known if General Jauregui has been more fortunate with the garrison of Irun, which shewed some disposition to revolt. A violent fire during the 3d inst consumed the very extensive Government bake-house of the city of Pampeluna, with a part of the trinquets, and a wing of the Hospital of Pity. The Countess de Luchana is to be present at a city banquet. It has been rumoured here that Espartero has been replaced in his command by Major General Ribera.

The French Government have received the following telegraphic despatch:—

'PERPIGNAN THE 9TH.—Don Carlos passed the Ebro at Cherta on the 20th, without difficulty, with from 12,000 to 14,000 men, including the Catalonian band.

'The Baron de Meer was on the same day at Sarrega. On the 4th Barcelona was tranquil.

'BAYONNE, THE 9TH.—Espartero was on the 5th marching towards the valley of Mena. He has been joined by 400 cavalry that came from Madrid.

'It is said that after the passage of the Ebro, Don Carlos repaired to Cantavieja, where he is to remain, and which will be his head quarters. The Buerens division, which consists of 10,000 infantry and 700 cavalry, was to have arrived on the 5th at Saragossa, on their way to join Oraa in Lower Arragon. He will thus have an united force of 20,000 men. Don Carlos passed the Ebro with 8,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, which came from Navarre with him. The Catalonians remained in their province, as well as the Baron de Meer.'—*Evening Mail. July* 12.

AMERICA.

New York June 15. 1837..—There is an eager demand for, exchange on England, but private commercial bills are for the most part unsaleable at any price. Some drafts at a few day's sight on London bankers have been sold to a small extent, at 116 to 121 per cent, and British Government bills at 122. A small amount at the Canada Land Company's bills at sixty day's sight, sold at about 120. Sovereigns commands 5 dollars 45 cent. to 5 dollars 50 cents. each.

TIMES.—JULY 1.

MR. RICE was last night delivered of "*The Budget.*" —safely, we are happy to say, notwithstanding that the right hon. gentleman had gone nearly three months beyond his time. We wish that, in making this agreeable announcement to Mr. Rice's friends, we could say any thing gratifying to the country on the occasion, but we cannot. We apprehend, however, that this will disappoint no one, for no one can have expected that the delivery, though protracted from April to July, would end otherwise than it has.

There is to be no diminution of taxation—no alteration of taxation. Upon the past year there was a surplus of 3 10,000l., and at the end of the current year Mr. Rice calculates that there will be in the Treasury, over and above the expenditure of the country, an equally magnificent sum. This, reader, is the sum and substance of "The Budget!"

TIMES, JULY 4.

We have received from Madrid a second series of correspondence, dated the 24th ult., which we shall here briefly notice. No recent news had been received in that capital from Baron de Meer, his courier having been intercepted on the road by the dispered Catalonian bands. Colonel Aspiroz had arrived, on the 16th, a prisoner in Lerida, and been lodged in the citadel preparatory to his being tried by court-martial for the slowness of his movements. General Nozuera, with four battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, met the large convoy from Madrid at Calatayud, and saw it safe to its destination. Some important military operations against the Carlists in the provinces of Toledo and Ciudad Real. A column of 600 infantry and 140 cavalry from Estremadura, and as many more from Andalusia, were to "scour the country, "and, it was hoped, put an end to the bands in that "quarter within the space of one month." Another brigade had left the capital to act between the Tagus and Albercha. The *Gazette* of the 22d contained a despatch from Captain-General Oraa, announcing that on the 17th, at noon, he had entered the town of Caspe, which the Carlist chiefs Llangostera, Cubanero, and Tena had laid siege to during some days, with eight battalions and 400 cavalry. The garrison of the place was already much distressed, and the inhabitants had suffered considerable hardships. The Carlists marched off in the direction of Maella, whither Craa, who had 10,000 men under his orders, was preparing to follow them. The Captain-General adds, that on Cabrera entering Samper, a thunderbolt had fallen near him, killed his secretary and two horses, and upset the chieftain himself, who, however, had escaped unhurt. On the 17th Don Pedro Lopez Asparicio, a friar and former curate of Villanueva de Boga, suffered the penalty of death by strangulation at Toledo, for having joined the rebels and committed assassination in the said town and on the road to Christo del Valle, on the persons of four citizens, two of whom were National Guards of Tomleque. On the 16th a small column of the Christino garrison of La Carolina, which had marched to Hoyo de San Lorenzo, was surprised and defeated on the road by the united bands of Perruelas Orejita, and Pallillos. Captain Lujan, of the company of Caçadores de la Patria, and his sergeant, were killed, and 68 privates taken prisoners.

TIMES.

A pamphlet has been sent to us entitled *An Historical Inquiry into the unchangeable Character of all Wars in Spain* The author is a perfect master of his subject in all its bearings, and, like every writer on the subject, with the exception of the Downing-street pamphleteer, he strongly corroborates the view taken by Lord Carnarvon of the contest in the Basque Provinces. He shows in a forcible and conclusive strain that nothing but the most contemptible ignorance could have led Lord Palmerston to embark in that bucanneering attempt at forcing a mock constitution on a reluctant, independent, and loyal population; and this, too, in the teeth of the declaration of one of his own colleagues, who in the *Letter to a Neapolitan Nobleman* had said, that "constitutions are the growth of time, and "not the invention of man; that they can neither be "created nor transplanted; that to hope at once to form a "complete system of government, depending upon habits of reverence and experience, would be an attempt "as abusurd as to build a tree." The author of the pamphlet, though seemingly well-disposed to the "pure old Whigs," is at no pains to conceal his utter scorn for the "juvenile" portion of that party, and particularly for Lord Palmerston. Speaking of the debate on Friday, the 10th of March, he then makes mention of the Foreign Secretary and the Whig-Radical majority by whom the non-intervention invasion is supported:—

"The debate was stigmatized at its conclusion as an interruption of domestic business, and a wasting of the precious time of Parliament. The 'ponderous levities' 'the supercilious 'waiting-gentlewoman's' talk of the [illegible] Viscount, into whose maladministration our foreign relations are so unfortunately placed, were indeed enough to generate the usual sensations of disgust and weariness: he was faintly supported by the drowsy cheers of that [illegible] ron[illegible] and majesty [illegible] with [illegible] ss to every point on which the mind of man can be divided, unite, from a community of fear and danger, in the support of the Government, not from any approval of their measures, but from motives of temporary expediency,—not from any desire to keep the Whigs in, but from a wish to keep the Conservatives out."

After this preliminary compliment, he proceeds to a searching historical disquisition concerning the nature of the monarchy, institutions, and national character of Spain. He shows that the Spaniards are the last people in the world to submit to such a flagrant violation of their nationality as that brought upon them by Lord PALMERSTON'S policy. He furthermore proves beyond dispute, and by continued references to almost every remarkable foreigner who has at any time endeavoured to command, or to co-operate with them in the field, that they are cowardly in action and perfidious in council, and that in all ages the most brutal and cold, blooded ferocity has been the great characteristic of their warfare. In proof that the present race have not altered in these respects, we give the following strange catalogue, the general accuracy of which we think borne out by the passages of the Duke of Wellington's despatches, to which we on former occasions have alluded:—

"If Lord Palmerston has not already experienced some unpleasing forebodings of the venality, ignorance, treachery, inconsistency, indolence, egotism, overweening confidence, chicanery, dissimulation, dilatoriness, procrastination, jealousy, suspicion, folly, improvidence, jobbing, prodigality, selfishness, infatuation, intolerance, arrogance, incapacity, presumption, mistrust, falsehood, insincerity, and ingratitude, mendicity, mendacity, Mendizability, of his Spanish colleagues in office, we entreat him to follow the advice of Lord Francis Egerton, and peruse the powerful exposition of Napier, a sturdy Reformer; or, 'if the process of induction by which history is made available to present times' be still objectionable, let him call at Apsley-house, where he will once more be informed that 'it is no mistake."

That Colonel Evans, with such supporters, should have brought matters to but a lame and impotent conclusion is natural enough. The author draws an appalling picture of the privations and sufferings of every kind which our wretched countrymen of the Legion had to endure while in Vittoria. He says—"In that charnel-house city "of death the muffled drum and dead march became so "familiar *that the Spanish children hummed it in the streets, unconscious of its dreadful import*: there died "more Englishmen than fell in the glorious triumph of "the Duke before the same city." It is therefore with good reason that, on the ground of humanity alone, apart from considerations of state policy, the writer urges the immediate withdrawal of the nondescript Legion in mercy to the deluded sufferers. That no reasonable hope remains for their better treatment in future may be inferred from the return home of Colonel Evans and his officers. They would not have abandoned the cause had they not seen that the game, wretched as it has been from the first, is now fairly "up." It is, then, the duty of Parliament to take the matter out of the incapable hands of Lord Palmerston, by preventing the formation of a new Legion as mentioned in the farewell proclamation put forward by Colonel Evans. After what has occurred, a longer continuance of such a contest by Englishmen cannot be permitted.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH ABD-EL-KADER. —INTERVIEW BETWFEN GENERAL BUGEAUD AND THE EMIR.

The declaration of M. Molè at Friday's sitting, relative to the affairs of Africa, excited a wish for further details upon the conclusion of the treaty with Abd-el-Kader. The Ministerial journal of last night contains the follow-

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ing interesting details, for the truth of which it is of course responsible.

"Peace has been made between Abd-el-Kader and France, and upon sure and honourable conditions, which we shall made known as soon as the treaty concluded by General Bugeaud with the Emir has received the ratification of the King. General Bugeaud has given a striking proof of self-denial upon this trying occasion. Though himself an eminent military character, a skilful general, successful and brave, he was still desirous of making peace, and neglected no means likely to secure an event which he considered the best method of commanding the future, and of promoting the welfare and guaranteeing the prosperity of the colony—namely, to live on good terms with the most distinguished representative of Arabian nationality.

"The King's Government has participated in motives, the property of which will be fully developed on another occasion when the conditions of the treaty can be laid before the public. But we can even now announce that very thing shows on the part of Abd-el-Kader a serious intention of living on good terms with us, of refraining from further hostility against our establishment, interference with our empire, or preventing our communication with the native tribes, and by that means retarding the inevitable propagation of our manners, customs, ideas, and victorious civilization amongst the Arabs. The obstinacy with which he has so long held out against the conditions of the treaty, proves the spirit with which it is animated, and shows to what an extent he carries his hopes of future dominion. There were, no doubt, the grounds of the report circulated a few days since of the rupture of negotiations set on foot with the Emir. But it now appears that they were not entirely broken off, but their successful result only placed in doubt for a short interval.

"It is much more difficult to treat with the Arabs than to conquer them in the field in which they have once accepted battle. Their extreme subtlety of mind, their want of confidence in their dealings with Christians, a thousand religious prejudices, national antipathies, the necessity of negotiating through the medium of third persons, have all contributed to increase the obstacles and create fresh contrarieties at each step.

"In spite of those drawbacks, the skilful firmness of General Bugeaud, supported by an imposing aspect, has finally triumphed over all those difficulties; and after various messages between the two camps, the treaty was at last brought to him, not with the signature of the Emir, but bearing his seal alone, as the Arabs never sign their names.

"General Bugeaud then proposed to Abd-el-Kader to appoint an interview on the following day at three leagues distance from the French camp, and six or seven from that of the Arabs. This offer having been freely accepted, General Bugeaud repaired on the following day to the place of rendezvous, and arrived there at 9 o'clock in the morning, escorted by six battalions, his cavalry, and artillery. This was the first time of his going out to meet the Arab chief, except 'in a hostile array.' This conference could not fail to excite particular interest, and it presented, in fact, one of the most dramatic scenes that could possibly be imagined. The rude and wild scenery of the spot chosen for the interview, a scorching African sun, the personal appearance of the two chiefs, and especially the important interests represented by each, the contrast of the costumes, countenances, manners, language,—the confronting of two religions, two national dispositions, and two civilizations so widely different, the one enfeebled, stationary, incomplete, the other encroaching, vigorous, mistress of the future. The above is but an imperfect sketch of the highly coloured picture in which Lieutenant-General Bugeaud, Deputy Commander of the division of Oran, and the Marabout Abd-el-Kader, Chief of the Arabs of Algeria, occupied the foreground, each surrounded by his principal officers, amongst whom, on the part of General Bugeaud, were included several strangers of distinction.

"We are happy to have it in our power to communicate some of the details of this singular interview, as furnished from the most authentic sources.

"General Bugeaud, on arriving, at 9 o'clock, at the place appointed for the conference, accompanied by the above number of troops, and several officers who had requested to be allowed to follow him, was surprised not to find the Emir either at or in sight of the spot. This delay was naturally attributed to the greater distance of the Arab camp. Abd-el-Kader had seven leagues to march, whereas the French General had not removed more then the extent of three leagues from the main body of his army; consequently no unesasiness was felt at the non-arrival of Abd-elKader at the exact hour of rendezvous. Five hours, however, were consumed in waiting before any one made his appearances, or any symptoms of the approach of the anxiously expected Arab Chief. At last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, several Arabs, employed in negotiating on the previous day, began to arrive in succession at the spot occupied by General Bugeaud, some of whom brought excuses for this long delay, and others endeavoured to explain it as well as they could. The Emir had been taken suddenly ill, and had not been able to leave his camp till late in the day. It was probable that he would be under the necessity of requesting that the conference might be put off to the following, morning. He was not very far off, and next he was quite near, but obliged to halt. Subsequently another messenger tried to induce General Bugeaud to advance a little farther, saying it would not be long before he met Abd-el-Kader. It was then almost 5 o'clock. The French General, who was desirous of taking back his troops to the camp and of concluding the affair that day, determined to move forwards, followed by his staff.

"They marched on without fear or mistrust. The road, an extremely rugged one, lay along the windings of a narrow defile, interspersed with hillocks, and shut out from any extensive view. After an hour's march of the above description, without meeting the Emir, General Bugeaud at last caught a glimpse of the Arab forces in the depth of the valley, and occupying in tolerably good order various elevations of the ground, so as to make their numbers as conspicuous as possible. At that moment, Boufiamedy, chief of the tribe of the Oulassahs, rode up to the French General, and intimated to him that Abed-el-Kader was close at hand, and waiting upon a small hill, whither he proposed to conduct General Bugeaud.

The latter and his escort now found themselves in the midst of the enemy's outposts; and had they even any grounds for apprehension, it was too late to retrograde. Besides, General Bugeaud had a look of perfect security but some symptoms of hesitation having been manifested by those around him, the Kabaile said, Don't be alarmed, you have no reason to fear.' 'I fear nothing,' replied the General, 'and I am acustomed to see you; however, I think it was unbecoming (indecent) on the part of your Chief to make me wait so long and come such a distance.' 'He is there (the Kabaile pointing to the spot), and you'll see him presently.'

"However, it was necessary to march for another quarter of an hour before the General met Abd-el-Kader. The French party maintained a tranquil aspect, and at last they perceived the Emir's escort advancing towards the small troop headed by General Bugeaud. The Arabs presented an imposing appearance; amongst them were at least from 150 to 200 Marabout chiefs, for the most part men of a remarkable countenance, the effect of which was not a little increased by the majestic costume which they wore. They were all mounted upon fine horses, which they pranced and commanded with wonderful skill and elegance. Abd-el-Kader himself was a few paces in advance, mounted upon a superb black horse, which he managed with singular dexterity—sometimes he made him bound with his four feet from the ground, then walk upon the two hind feet. Several Arabs belonging to his household held the stirrups, and (I also think) his horse's tail.

"In order to prevent the delay of ceremony, and show Abd-el-Kader that there was no apprehension of treachery, General Bugeaud advanced to meet him at full gallop, and saluted the Emir in the most cavalier and friendly manner, at the same time offering hm his hand, which he took and squeezed twice. Abd-el-Kader then asked the General how he was? Very well,' replied the latter, who in his turn inquired after the health of the Emir, and with the view of curtailing the ceremonious preliminaries usually carried to so great a length by the Arabs, he invited him to dismount, observing that they would be able to converse more freely on foot. The Emir then dismounted and sat down, but without inviting General Bugeaud to follow his example. The General, however, instantly sat down close to the Arab chief, and without making any apology. The music, consisting entirely of hautbois, commenced, and by its shrill noise completely prevented any conversation. General Bugeaud made a sign to the band to stop, the music instantly ceased, and the conversation was entered upon.

Abd-el-Kader's visage is rather pale; it very much resembles the portraits of Christ as handed down by tradition. His mouth is large, and his teeth appear irregularly set and by no means white; his eyes and beard are brown; his cranium is largely developed. The general outline of his physiognomy indicates devotion, perhaps somewhat affected. In his costume there appeared nothing different from that of the commonest Arabs; his clothes, on this occasion at least, dirty, coarse, and three-fourths worn out. No. doubt, in this particular, there was also a certain affectation of simplicity. 'Dost thou know,' said the General to him, that few Generals would have dared to make the treaty that I have concluded with thee? I have augmented thy power without fear, assured that thou wilt use it only to ameliorate the lot of the Arab nation, and to maintain it in peace with France.' 'I thank thee for thy good feeling towards me,' replied Abdel Kader. If God wills, I will make the Arabs happy, and if the peace is ever broken is shall not be my fault. This I have myself guaranteed to the King of the French.' "Thou risketh nothing by so doing; our religion and manners oblige us to keep our word; I have never failed in mine.' 'I rely on thee, and with that idea offer thee my private friendship.' 'I accept thy friendship, but let the French take care not to listen to intrigues.' 'The French never allow themselves to be led, nor will the acts of individuals disturb the peace, but rather the non execution of the treaty, or some act of national hostility. As to the crimes of individuals, we will reciprocally punish them.' "Tis well, thou hast only to inform me of it, and the guilty shall be punished.' 'I recommended to thee the Coulouglis, who will remain at Tlemhen.' 'Make thyself easy, they shall be treated as the Hadars.' 'But thou hast promised me to put the Douers in the country of Hafra (a part of the mountains between the sea and the lake Segba.') 'Hafra will, perhaps, be insufficient, but they shall be placed so as not to disturb the peace.' 'Hast thou ordered, resumed General Bugeaud, after a moment's pause, 'to re-establish the commercial relations at Algiers, and likewise with all our towns?' 'No, but I will do so when thou shalt have restored Tlemcen.' 'Thou knowest well that I cannot give it up until my King has approved the treaty.' 'Thou hast not, then, the power to treat.' 'Yes, but the treaty must be approved, even for thy safety it must; were it made by me alone, my successor might break it; whereas, approved by the King, he must maintain it. 'If thou restore not Tlemcen, I see not need of making peace, it will be but a truce.' 'True, it may be a truce, but a truce that thou wilt gain by, for while it lasts I shall not destroy the crops.' 'Destroy them, I care not; and when we have made peace, I will give thee authority to destroy. Thou canst destroy but a small part, and the Arabs are in no want of grain.' All the Arabs do not think as thou dost; they desire peace, and some have thanked me for having preserved the crops from the Schike hither, as I promised to Amady Sakal.' Abd-el-Kader smiled in contempt and asked how long the King's answer would be in coming.' 'Three weeks.' 'That is long.' 'Thou'lt risk nothing.' 'Tis I alone who may lose by it.' His Caleph Ben Harrah, then approached, and said to the General, 'Three weeks is too long, we must not wait more than 10 or 15 days.' 'Canst thou command the sea? said the French General. Well,' replied Abd-el-Kader, 'we will not make our, commercial arrangements till the King's approval arrive, and peace be definitively settled.' 'Thou dost most harm to thy countrymen, depriving them of trade, which they want and we can do without, since we receive all necessaries by sea.' The General insisted no farther, and demanded whether the detachment at Tlemcen might come in safety with their baggage to Oran, to which Abd-el-Kader replied in the affirmative. The General rose, but the Emir remained seated, having an air, too, which seemed to let the General stand. The latter, however, without ceremony, said, "When I rise, my interlocutor should do the same;" and, without waiting a reply, he took him by the hand, and, with a smile, raised him, The Arabs started with astonishment. The hand which General Bugeaud still retained in his was pretty, but small and weak; nor does the man himself appear robust. It grew late; Abd-el-Kader and General Bugeaud bid each other adieu and parted, the first saluted by the cries of joy of his numerous suite, which grandly resounded along the hills, and were repeated by all his army. At this moment a violent clap of thunder broke the multiplied echoes, and added to the imposing majesty of the scene. The escort trembled and exclaimed with admiration. At length the General and his company set out on their return, talking all the way of the Arab Chief and the spectacle they had witnessed, which not one of them will ever forget. Abd-el-Kader's force, all cavalry was estimated by the eye at 12,000; they were drawn up in a deep body on the hillocks, spread over the valley in a line of more than half a league, but presentiug no traces of that organization and discipline, without which numbers are nothing in war. General Bugeaud rejoined the little troop, which he had left half a league in the rear uneasy at his adventurous expedition and when he appeared with his escort they felt disposed to advance to support him. In spite of the 12,000 men of Abd-el-Kader's, the General considered that the chances would not have been exceedingly unequal. 'Multitude,' said he, 'has nothing to do with the business. They have no united force. With our six battalions and one artillery, we should give a good account of them."—*Times*.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Yesterday the Marquis of Waterford appeared at this office before Messrs. Conant and Dyer, charged on a warrant with having assaulted a police-constable of the C. division, named M'Kenzie, and attempting to rescue a prisoner from him.

The complainant deposed, that about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning he was in the Haymarket, and was attempting to take a man named Smith to the station-house. He was very violent, and struggled with all his power to get away, and a mob assembled, some of whom encouraged him to persevere in his resistance. While they were struggling together, and witness was nearly exhausted by his exertions, the Marquis of Waterford, accompanied by his brother, Lord John Beresford, forced their way through the crowd, and came up to the place where he was standing with his prisoner, and the Marquis said "Let him go, he is a———good fellow; he is D'Orsay's groom, let him go." The mob, the moment they saw the Marquis, cheered him, and this encouraged the man to make a more violent resistance, and witness was very much hurt. The Marquis shoved against him and pushed him on one side, and he believed his intention was to rescue the prisoner.

The Marquis (to the witness.)—Did I not say "Don't hurt the man; you are knocking him about most infernally?" The fact was, the man was black in the face, and I only interfered to protect him. They ought to have carried him to the station-house

The constable said, that the Marquis had said what he had at first represented.

Mr. Dyer (to the Marquis.)—You observed that the prisoner was resisting?

Marquis of Waterford.—Oh, certainly; he resisted as much as he could.

Police-constable 88, C, said he was present at the disturbance and was seriously bitten by the man Smith. He saw the Marquis come up and interfere; but he did not hear him make use of the expression attributed to him by the constable M'Kenzie.

Mr. Henry Lyons deposed that he also was present, and saw a number of persons interfering with the police; he heard the cabmen, watermen, and prostitutes, of which the mob was composed, cheer for the Marquis of Waterford, but he could not recognize the defendant as one of those present. When the mob cheered, the prisoner Smith resisted more violently and he never saw a greater ruffian in his life.

Mr. CONANT asked the witness whether he considered the intention of the parties who interfered was to preserve the peace, or to effect the rescue of the prisoner?

Witness.—Certainly, I believe their intention was to get the prisoner away.

Mr. DYER asked the constable M'Kenzie whether, in his opinion, the intention of the Marquis was merely to get into the crowd to see what was going on, or whether he really intended to get the prisoner away?

The constable said that he considered he wished to rescue the prisoner. He added, that it was the Marquis's hobby to interfere on such occasions.

This being the evidence in support of the complaint, the Marquis was asked what he had to say upon the subject?

He replied, that he admitted he had interfered so far as requesting the police not to hurt the man. He denied having any intention of rescuing him from custody, or of having made use of the expressions imputed to him.

Lord John Beresford was then sworn. He deposed, that he was with his brother at the time in question, and the moment they came up the crowd made way for them. His brother did not make use of any expression such as had been attributed to him, neither did he see him touch the constable. There was a regular "shindy," and the man Smith was kicking about and struggling very violently.

The Magistrates then, after a brief deliberation, said they thought that under all the circumstances they would not be justified in convicting the defendant. They, at the same time, however, wished it to be distinctly understood, that they did not mean to cast any imputation upon the policeman M'Kenzie; but they were bound to believe, after the evidence which had been given by the Marquis's brother, that the outrage of which the policeman complained had been committed by some other person, and not by the Marquis; but in the hurry and excitement consequent upon the situation in which he was placed, the constable might have been mistaken in the identity of the person. Under these circumstances the warrant must be discharged.

CONFIRMATION OF THE QUEEN, July 30, 1835.—As everything relating to our young Queen must be matter of interest to the public, we re-publish a letter which appeared in our columns of the 8th of August, 1835, describing the ceremony of her confirmation by the Archbishop of Canterbury. That the archbishop's solemn discourse made its due impression on the mind of the youthful Princess destined so soon to fill the throne there is happily the strongest reason to believe.—(From the *Brighton Gazette* of August 4.)—The following extract from the familiar letter of a lady of rank, who happened to be present, to her sister in this country, with a sight of which we have been favoured, contains so interesting an account of the recent confirmation of a Princess upon whom the nation's hopes are at present fixed, that its insertion, we feel persuaded, will afford much gratification to our readers:—"I witnessed a beautifully touching scene the day before yesterday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's—the confirmation of the Princess Victoria by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There was only present the Royal Family The ceremony was very affecting. The beautiful, pathetic and parental exhortation of the Archbishop on the duties she was called on to fulfil—'the great responsibility that her high station placed her in—the struggle she must prepare for between the allurements of the world and the dictates and claims of religion and Justice—the necessity of her looking up for counsel to her Maker in all the trying scenes that awaited her,' &c. She was led up by the King, and knelt before the altar. Her mother stood by her side, weeping audibly, as did the Queen and the other ladies. The old King frequently shed tears, nodding his head at each impressive part of the discourse. The little Princess was drowned in tears, and frightened to death. The ceremony over, the King led her up to salute the Queen and the Royal Duchesses present. I was much pleased with the old King, who showed so much good feeling and attention."

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.—(From a Correspondent.) The Radicals of Greenwich are sadly discomfited by the unexpected retirement from the approaching contest of Mr. Angerstein. This gentleman, it is said, is tired of "paying too dear for his whistle." The poor Rads are in agonies at his secession; he has at the two last elections been their best trump card, and they played him accordingly, and the consequence is, he is determined to be played with no longer. At the first contest they bled him most freely, and after all left him in a minority. At the last, by way of compensation, they undertook to return him for 1,000*l*., yet afterwards brought him in further bills for 1,900*l*. This time, by way of preliminary, the self-constituted club of local Rads modestly asked of him a check of 500*l*. Mr. Angerstein took time to consider, and the result is he declines the favour of their further patronage. Another ground of offence is understood to have been the unsanctioned coupling of Mr. Angerstein's name with that of Mr. Barnard in the posting-bills, cards, and circulars. Mr. Angerstein had at the former election declared he would never enter into any coalition, and the result proved he had need of no such indirect support, for he was returned with a majority of above 100, while Mr. Barnard was only 35 ahead of Mr. Attwood, the Conservative candidate. Under these circumstances it was not likely Mr. Angerstein would approve of the identifying his cause with that of Mr. Barnard. The Rads have written to the central club in London to supply them with a candidate; several have been named, but unfortunately none possess those qualifications of "sterling" reform which alone will suit the liberals of Greenwich. At a late hour yesterday evening they were living upon hope, and large placards were posted about, calling upon all true liberals to reserve their votes, for in a few hours "a sterling Reformer" would be announced as a candidate. In the meanwhile the canvass of Mr. Attwood is going on so favourably, that it is understood another gentleman will start in the Conservative interest, and the poor Rads, instead of returning both members, are likely to return neither.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

Some of the German papers are not the best pleased at those inviduals who have represented the behaviour of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, on taking leave of his step-sister (now Duchess of Orleans), in an unfavourable light. "It is true," say the journals in question," that the marriage of Princess Helena to the Duke of Orleans was not conformable to the wishes of the Grand Duke, not from any petty consideration, but from purely fraternal regard for her own happiness. The Grand Duke openly and without reserve declared this to the Princess on taking leave, but at the same time addressed the following words to her:—'So long as you are prosperous you will have no need of me; but if your fortunes should ever undergo a change, and make it desirable, my frateranal arms shall be all times open to receive you and your husband, and my country to all those who may choose to follow you. The Duke accompanied this with a present of 20,000 rixdollars, and undertakes to pay from his privy purse all the pensions to be granted by Princess Helena to the amount of 4,000 rixdollars per annum, These are the facts, the authenticity of which can be guaranteed."—*Times*.

THE TYROL.

Seven or eight villages of the Tyrol have abandoned the Catholic and embraced the Protestant faith. The Austrian Government, after deliberating upon this circumstance in Council, has refused the inhabitants permission to emigrate into Prussia. Transylvania has been assigned to them as a place of refuge. Examples of whole communes changing their religion are by no means rare in Germany. There has not, however, been a single instance of a Protestant or Lutheran commune being converted to Catholicism. A few years ago a similar case occurred in Silesia. On the other hand, several learned Protestants of Berlin, carried away by fanaticism have become Catholics, and applied to the Austrian Cabinet for refuge and employment. This species of struggle between the two Cabinets, though not carried on openly has been perpetual.—*Galignani's Messengers*.

COURT MOURNING, CHINA.—According to *Peking Gazettes* and Canton papers to February 15, received yesterday, the Chinese Court had experienced a serious visitation by death in the Royal Family, namely, in the illness and death of the Emperor of China's nephew, Yelhshaou, bearing the title of "Ting Tsinenang." the highest title under that of the Sovereign himself. The ceremonies, say the *Peking Gazettes*, which the Emperor directed to be observed, emanated more immediately from himself than the terms expressive of the Emperor's sympathy, as they, being according to rule, were not to be looked upon as expressive of his genuine feelings; and in this instance those ceremonies are considered as rather remarkable, inasmuch as the Emperor's fourth and fifth sons, who are not six years of age, are, contrary to all precedent, brought forward to take part in them. The order proceeds—"Let the fourth and fifth Aso (so the Emperor's sons are called) proceed on the 23d of that present month, to make libations before the body; and when the body is ready to be removed, we will ourself name a time for granting a second libation Let, also, the deceased Prince's son, Tsaethen, after the period of a 100 days' mourning is completed, and after he has succeeded to the title of Keun Wang (Prince of the second class), be allowed to wear a three-eyed peacock's feather. We would thus (the Emperor emphatically concludes,) show our feeling of high regard for the Prince's own relatives. Respect this." The deceased Prince was President of the Court of the Imperial Family; one of the Emperor's brothers was appointed *pro tem*, to succeed him.—*Times, June* 24.

GREECE.—*Le Courrier Français* has the following—"We have received from Athens the following letter, dated June 1:—'After a struggle more silent than pronounced, and spite of the numerous promises made by Mr. Runhart to M. de Lagrenee, the Russian party have at length decidedly the upper hand. All the measures to which France was opposed are either signed or decided upon, and the persecution of the patriots has recommenced. This result is mainly owing to the English, whose despotism has become insupportable to all the Greeks, and has made so many of them turn to the Russian agent, and caused his policy to preponderate, upheld as it is besides by the Court of Bavaria. This revolution is disastrous to Greece, because her finances, instead of ameliorating, will go to ruin; for it is impossible for them to go on without France and England, or at least one of those Powers. This is the more unfortunate because the King is desirous, and employs himself much in endeavouring, to do good. The young Queen likes the Greeks, and is much beloved by them.''

INDIAN MARRIAGE PROMISE.—A young Indian failing in his attention to a young squaw, she made complaint to an old chief, who appointed a hearing or trial. The lady laid her case before the judge, and explained the nature of the promise made her. It consisted of sundry visits to her wigwam, many little undefinable attentions and presents, a bunch of feathers, and several yards of red flannel. This was the charge. The faithless swain denied the "undefinable attentions" *in toto*. He had visited her father's wigwam for the purpose of passing away time, when it was not convenient to hunt; and had given the feathers and flannel from friendly motives, and nothing further. During the latter part of the defence the young squaw fainted. The plea was considered invalid, and the offender sentenced to give the lady "a yellow beaver, a brooch that was dangling from his nose, and a dozen coon skins." The sentence was no sooner concluded than the squaw sprung upon her feet, and, clapping her hands, exclaimed with joy, "Now me be ready to court again."—*New York Advertier*.

MARKET FOR WIVES.—A waggon load of girls for the western market passed through Northampton, Massachusetts, a few days since. It has been stated lately that there was, in mercantile, "a great call" for the commodity at Chicago and other accidental marts, and we doubt not that this consignment of Yankee damsels will be taken into first hands as soon as they arrive. At all events it would be a pity for them to get into the clutches of the speculators in that region, for matters of traffic have been blown much beyond their intrinsic value within the past years. There were only seven in this waggon load—not enough by any means to glut the market.—*New York Advertiser*.

The once-celebrated dwarf, the little Polish Count Borolosk!, is now living in comfortable retirement in an elegant cottage on the banks of the river Wear, near the city of Durham. Although the little gentleman has passed his 99th winter, he has the happiness to enjoy uninterrupted health, but his strength has somewhat declined. It is not unreasonable to expect that the Count will survive beyond the centery.—*Cumberland Packet*.

At the village adjoining Ashbourne the parish is very small, and there has only averaged one marriage in three years. The registrar-general has sent down three books for mariages, each containing 500 blanks, being a supply on the above average for 4,500 years to come!—*Derby Mercury*.

SCOTCH ENTERPIRSE.—I was born (says Sir Walter Scott) a Scotchman, and a bare one; and was, therefore born to fight my way with my left hand where my right failed me, and with my teeth if they were both cut off.

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